THE HUNTRESS.

Editorial—"The main pillar which sustains the Temple of Liberty."—Johnson.

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ANN ELLSWORTH.

By Mrs. Sarah J. Hale.

About one mile from the pretty village of N——, that stretches along the banks of the fertile Connecticut, there lived, some thirty years since, a farmer by the name of Williams. He was a good man in the Yankee sense of the term, that is industrious and thriving, and accounted honest and pious—for he lived aboveboard, paid all his contracts punctually, and belonged to the church. So he was called a good man, and on many accounts he truly deserved the epithet;—but there was one foil to his virtues—he was avaricious.

The acquisition of property is, in our country, so very creditable, that probably many who yield themselves slaves to the love of money are not aware of the dominion it exercises over their hearts and passions. They do not intend to love the world, or the things thereof, unduly; but they want to have the comforts of life, and the means of entertaining their friends, and somewhat to bestow in charity, and a portion for their children, and many other items, which appear indispensable; and then they deem the eagerness with which they go on increasing their hoards, but the duty they owe themselves, families and society.

I have said Williams was a thriving man, indeed he was rich for the sphere in which he moved. He cultivated his excellent farm with great care, the eye of the traveller was always arrested by his charming situation, and was often remarked that so quiet and pleasant a residence must be the abode of content and happiness. How little of either are dependent on wordly prosperity!

Both Williams and his wife loved the world so well they had but little love to bestow on each other; and though they both toiled hard, and rose up early, and sat up late, and eat 'the bread of carefulness,' it was not from the sympathy of affection, but to become rich. They gained their wishes; but then they found as all will find, that whenever wordly desires are inordinately indulged, their gratification is sure to bring disappointment and vexation, if not misery, to the wordling. They thought, and people generally said, that all their uneasiness was caused by the untoward behaviour of their only son. Obed Williams was one of those common characters, and they are much the most numerous class, which seem to have no distinguishing lineament, but take their form and pressure entirely from surrounding objects and accidental circumstances. He was in infancy rather a sickly child, and so his mother constantly indulged him in every whim—and in childhood he was, chiefly in consequence of that indulgence cross and wilful; and then his father, who made Solomon's mode of government his standard, as constantly whipped him for every fault, and it is difficult to decide which mode of treatment had the worst effect on his disposition. To complete his evil destiny, it was often whispered in his ear, and that too by his own mother, that he was a rich man's only child, and would sometime, inherit a large estate, and have it in his power to do just as he pleased. Should it excite wonder that, as he grew towards manhood, and therefore found himself exempted from corporeal punishment, he displayed a selfish, sullen, overbearing temper? His parents, by their injudicious management had increased, if not kindled it; and they were punished by his wilfulness and disobedience. But still Mr. Williams hoped that if his son married a good wife he would improve, and with his usual sagacity, when pecuniary profit was in question, he had selected such an one for Obed.

"Your cousin, Ann Ellsworth, will be here to morrow,' said Mr. Williams—'and, Obed, I do hope you will not show any of your contrary temper, but be sociable and endeavor to please her. Ann is a girl worth pleasing, for she will have a fortune of four thousand dollars;—and her mother, before she died, consented that Ann should marry you."

'What, whether I choose it, or no?' said Obed, looking up with an expression of features between a simper and a sneer.

'You will choose it, Obed,' replied his father in a soothing tone. 'Ann was very handsome when I saw her last, which is about three years ago. It was when her mother died, and I wished to bring the girl right home with me and have her learn to work; but she was so anxious to get back to her school, and her mother had promised her she should go and complete her education. I don't call such an education complete by any means; but I did not like to contradict sister then, as she had been very loath to sign her name to the will that obliges Ann to forfeit her fortune if she marries without my consent. I pressed that matter, and gained my point, and let sister have her own way in the rest.'

'May be Ann will not like me,' said Obed, with an expression of thought which his face seldom wore.

'She must like you, or lose her property, or it will be forfeited to me if she marries without my consent—and I shall not give it to any one but you. But say nothing to Ann about it. Girls always like to have thier own way in marrying, and seldom love those their friends choose, so I have contrived to keep the matter a secret except from a few who were witnesses in the matter. You must try to please your cousin, and as soon as you can persuade her to marry you I will put you in possession of all her fortune and one third of my own estate.'

'I should think you might give me one half,' replied Obed, with a dissatisfied and sullen air, 'I don't see why old folks want to keep everything for themselves.'

Mr. Williams regarded his son with that look of bitter anguish which the discovery of ingratitude in a child excites in a parent's heart. There were no soothing reflections to allay the sting; something in his own breast whispered that he deserved chastisement; that he had been guilty of the sin of covetousness, while professing the most disinterested concern for his orphan niece, and remorse for the part he had acted in obtaining the will, and an indefinite dread, that somehow, his own child was to be the instrument of punishing his fault, came so home to his mind and conscience, that, covering his face with his hands, the tears he could not restrain he allowed to flow.

Obed was not naturally hard hearted, and touched with this exhibition of sorrow he wished to comfort his father, but not knowing what to say, he stood twirling his hat till Mr. Williams with that feeling of impatience which self reproach awakens in the unhumbled heart, angrily bade him go about his business.

Obed departed whistling.

'Pray where do you keep your books, cousin Obed?' said Ann Ellsworth, the morning but one after her arrival. 'I have searched every part of the house, and excepting the Bible, find nothing worth reading, and I really want something to amuse me.'

I should never think of looking for a book to amuse myself.'

'And what do you like?' inquired Ann.

'O, hunting and fishing in the summer, and skating and playing checkers in the winter.'

Ann laughed, but Obed had sufficient penetration to discern that what he had said had not raised him in her esteem; and as he really wished to please her, he attempted to apologize for his want of taste and literature.

'We have but little time to spend in reading,' said he, 'for my parents have none. I, to be sure am not hurried, for I will not drudge on the farm, and I suppose I should have liked reading as well as you do if I had only had entertaining books; but father would never buy any thing but land and cattle, and all he thinks about is getting money.—He has laid up as much as I shall want to spend, and that's one good thing; so there is no need of my working; and as I have nothing to read, I must hunt, and fish, and play checkers.'

Ann now learned that her cousin was idle and illiterate, and though she knew nothing of the defects of his temper yet so completely did his self exposure destroy the favorable opinion which his good looks,—for if a fine manly form, regular features, and fair complexion, constitute beauty, he was really very handsome,—had inspired, that she never, from that hour, thought him agreeable.

'You will find books enough if you go down to Mrs. Grant's,' said Mrs. Williams, to the reiterated wishes of her neice for something to read. 'They are always reading, though they are so poor I don't know how they can afford to spend their time.'

'Who is Mrs. Grant, and where does she live?' asked Ann.

'O, she is a poor widow, and with her four daughters, lives in a little house, down in what we call the valley, about a mile off.'

'A poor widow, living in a small house,' thought Ann, as, glancing her eye around the handsome apartment in which she was seated, she pondered on a visit.

'They are poor enough,' continued Mrs. Williams, 'and have nothing only what they earn by taking in work and braiding straw.'

'Braiding straw!' thought Ann, as she surveyed in a Mirror her own elegant dress, and she almost resolved to think no more of the Grants.

And yet,' resumed her aunt, 'to hear them talk about their books you would think they did nothing but read; and then they are all so proud of Charles'

And who is Charles?' inquired Ann.

'O, he is their brother, the oldest of the family; and he was a very ill-looking child, and he don't look much better now. I wish you could see him beside of Obed But Charles was called a good scholar, and somehow he has got along in his studies, wonderfully, quite beyond my expectations; for he has studied law, and is now practising, though he is only two years older than Obed. But Obed thinks, I 'spose, that he is rich enough without studying.'

Ann Ellsworth was a little capricious, for she had been a petted child; and gay high spirited, for she was very fair, and had been flattered,—but she had good sense, and whenever she reflected, her decisions were sure to be influenced by reason and right principles. She did reflect on what her aunt had communicated, and the conclusion was to seek the acquaintance of the Miss Grants

Their dwelling, a low house, containing only three small rooms, besides a little one in the garret which had been the study of Charles, and was now his sisters' library, stood in a quiet nook about twenty rods from the high road, at the foot of a green hill; and the front of the building was almost entirely covered and concealed by woodbine, and lilacs, and primrose bushes, then in full blossom. Ann loved flowers, and books, and intelligent conversation; at Mrs. Grant's she found them all, and after a few days intercourse she could not, very complacently, reflect on the foolish prejudice which had so nearly prevented her from cultivating the acquaintance of this amiable family, merely because they were poor, lived in a small house and braided straw. There is, in sincere piety, an elevating principle, which never fails to dignify its possessor. Let the poor inhabitant of a cottage feel himself an heir of eternal glory, and envy at the prosperity of his rich neighbor, and repinings at his own hard fortune, vain regrets and idle wishes, are all repressed. He bows submissively to the dispensations of that Providence which has in this life assigned him a lowly lot; and looking only to the glorious prize set before him, his mind and conversation are, perhaps insensible to himself, and imbued with the purity and moral grandeur of that faith which is destined to inherit a throne in heaven. The devotion of Mrs. Grant was thus pure and elevated. She had none of that morose, mystical, mechanical affectation of piety which is dependent on settled phrases, and stated seasons. Her worship was not dictated by fear, but inspired by love. 'Our Father which art in heaven,' always suggested to her heart the idea of a tender, benevolent and holy parent, who was constantly watching over her and hers for good; and when afflictions came they were but the chastenings of his mercy. It was impossible that Ann Ellsworth should become, as it were, domesticated beneath the peaceful roof of Mrs. Grant without observing the difference that existed between its inmates and that of her uncle's dwelling. In the latter all was hurry and anxiety, labor and care; exemplifying the truth of the wise man's remark, that 'the abundance of the rich will not suffer him to sleep.'

And then the acquisition of riches brought no enjoyment, except merely, the idea of possessing them. The elegant and costly furniture that decked the parlor of Mrs. Williams, instead of awakening in her mind elegance of taste, only suggested ideas of the money it had cost and the care and trouble which would be necessary to preserve it from injury. She feared to have her husband or child set their feet on the carpeted floor, and whenever they did, then were sharp reproofs on her part, angry retorts from her son and surly grumblings from the lord of the mansion on the inconvenience to which such new fangled decorations subjected him.

But at Mrs. Grant's, all was quietness and affection; and though they were necessitated to earn their livelihood, they did not neglect to cultivate that refinement of feeling, mind, and manners, which gives a zest to social intercourse. Mrs. Grant possessed great decision of character. This quality is rare in woman, whether in consequence of a more delicate organization, or the dependent situation in which nature and education have placed her, is of no consequence to inquire. While she has judicious friends and kind protectors, she can very well dispense with that kind of energetic decision displayed by men, which seems to be attained only by deep reflection, when the mind has been tasked to judge of the fitness of a proposition with reference to its ultimate importance alone, and when that is clear, feels prepared to encounter every obstacle the world can raise to its accomplishment. Such decision only becomes necessary to woman in adversity. Let no one imagine its exertion contributes to the happiness of a female. It may be her *duty*, it should never be her desire.

There is no human mind exempt from weaknesses. Mrs. Grant had hers, and the most prominent one was the fondness with which she doted on her children, especially her son. Her neighbors declared she was never heard to converse five minutes without mentioning Charles. She certainly contrived very soon to introduce his name to Ann Ellsworth; and tell of his genius, and discretion, and kind heart; always adding, that under Heaven, he was all her dependence. 'The girls,' she would say, 'are good, and industrious, and obedient; but what can girls do? Charles takes thought for us all. He studies for, and advises them, and provides for himself; and it is all owing to him, that his sisters are so well educated. He gave them all their books, and taught them when he was here, and writes to them now he is away, and never seems weary of the task. He gave me too, my large Bible, because my eyes had grown weak, and I never open it without thanking Heaven for having blessed me with such a son. I want Miss Ellsworth, you should see him. He is not handsome, to be sure, nothing so handsome as Obed Williams, but when you are more intimately with him you will not notice his plainness. I do wish he would come home while you are here.'

[*To be continued.*]

WASHINGTON CITY.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1838.

STOCKTON'S CASE.—MR. SOLICITOR MAXCY AND THE GENERAL POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

[Concluded.]

In our last paper we published the leading facts in regard to two contracts, for which Mr. Barry allowed, and Mr. Kendall withheld payment, for services rendered by Stockton and Co., which was allowed by Mr. Maxcy, to whom the claim was referred by Congress, to be settled agreeably to law and equity.

One of those claims was for extra allowances for carrying the mail from Washington and Baltimore to Wheeling, viz: for extra speed, extra horses, and postillions, and extra weight of mails—for all of which the most ample testimony is produced. Mr Maxcy allowed for this claim $77,016.

The second claim, which we briefly stated, was for carrying the *fast* mail (requiring thirty teams a trip) got up by Messrs. Bates of New York, and Green of Boston. For this claim Mr. Maxcy allows $84,200.

The next claim to this is an account of 17 items—such as:

Carrying the mail between Baltimore and Philadelphia, after the steamboats in which the mail by contract was to have been carried—were again stopped by the ice;

For guards;

For furnishing arms and ammunition;

For going round by Port Deposit, when the Susquehanna could not to be crossed at Havre de Grace;

[We know a little of those Port Deposit trips ourself.]

For running a second coach between Baltimore and Washington, when the mails brought by the steamboats were too heavy to be carried in one, at $20 dollars a trip, sundry times, winter and summer, from the year 1831 up to the year 1835;

For money paid in Philadelphia for a boat and expenses, by order of the department, voucher produced, $170—amounting to $11,787 16.

These items were charged at the same rate allowed by Mr. McLean—all of which being duly proved to have been performed. The Solicitor allowed all this class of items, excepting five, after making a deduction for which ($1,457) he allowed for these claims $10,340—making, in the whole allowed by Mr. Maxcy, under the act of Congress, due to Richard C. Stockton and others, the sum of "$83,278." There is also a large amount of interest and discount, which is postponed by the Solicitor until the equity of the other claims are determined:

"The present Postmaster General had decided that certain large allowances made to the claimants by his predecessor were unauthorized by law; and as the amount had already been paid up to the 1st of April, 1834, he considers them as over payments, and retains afterwards in his hands all the current pay of the contractors, which was allowed to be legal, as it became due at the end of each quarter, until the sums thus claimed to be over-payments were reimbursed to the Department.

Congress, to whom the contractors petitioned for relief, passing by the question whether the allowances made by Mr. Barry were authorized by previous enactments or not, direct that their accounts, the U. States having received the benefit of their services, should be settled on principles of equity, and referred the matter to the Solicitor of the Treasury. That officer, on the proof laid before him, decides, with some small variations, that the allowances made by the late Postmaster General were no more than a just and equitable remuneration for the services rendered."

The accounts, affidavits, and other testimony, with the opinions of Attorney Generals Taney and Butler, make a pamphlet of 180 pages.

The company fully persuaded that the act of Congress, and the adjustment of the acct's by Mr. Maxcy, agreeably thereto, together with the opinions of two Attorney Generals in favor of the claims, would insure the payment of their claims, accordingly applied to Mr. Kendall, the Postmaster General, for the money. Mr. Kendall refused to pay it. He was sued: he refused to plead. A mandamus was issued: he refused to obey it; and finally, a verdict was given against him, and as we understand, he has appealed to the Supreme Court.

Thus the case stands with Mr. Kendall and the Company; and there is little doubt but the Supreme Court will decide in favor of the Claimants, as the Chief Justice has already decided upon the legality of the claim, and another of the Judges, Hon. J. McLean, is well acquainted with the upright character and deserts of Messrs. Stokes and Stockton.

The object, therefore, of Mr. Kendall in still withholding the claims, can be no other than carrying on the business of the Department upon "borrowed capital," viz: the company's money, as long as he can keep them out of it; and then comes a cry for "more money," and an extra session perhaps called to sustain the party.

But our object in spreading these facts before the public, is to show the arbitrary power and dangerous influence assumed by Mr. Kendall as a portion of the General Government, not only in setting a special act of Congress at defiance—but in treating the opinions of two Attorney Generals of the United States with unceremonious contempt, as well as the United States Court; and lastly, in the removal of Mr. Maxcy—for there is little doubt but the award which he gave was the cause of his removal; and the fact that Mr. Maxcy received a more lucrative place is no argument against the probability of fact, and only enhances the danger of retaining Mr. Kendall in the General Government. If he has power to remove a highly respectable man from a distinguished office at pleasure, and augment his pay, from a view, as we suspect, of putting another in the place more congenial to his democracy principles—the President—nay, the Holy Alliance could do no more. And if he can only manage the Supreme Court, or a majority of them, as he has in the preceding cases, he may assume despotic power without more ceremony. He, it appears, is to be balked by no obstacle, and those who attempt to thwart him may share the fate of Mr. Stockton, who, it is well known, was the bulwark of the Department.

It must be a matter of great astonishment to the present Congress, and to the *Supreme Court*, to learn the high-handed insolence in which this upstart deports himself, when he comes to understand the respect and courtesy paid to Messrs. Stockton and Stokes, not only by the committees of Congress and Mr. Maxcy, but by the two Attorney Generals, Messrs. Taney and Butler, who were both consulted at different periods upon the legality of the claims, and who gave opinions favorable to the same. *Vide* the Report.

We submit a specimen in the following extracts from his letter to Hon F. Grundy, United States Senator, who was Chairman of the Post Office Committee:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
January 18, 1837.

SIR: Having casually heard of the decision of your committee in reference to the memorial of Messrs. Stockton and Stokes, and the act for their relief, I cannot satisfy myself that I shall have performed my duty, in relation to the 'public interests intrusted to my charge, if I do not most respectfully ask to be heard by them before they make report.

In that event, I think I can satisfy them that the act referred to was not intended to, and did not in fact, authorize the action of the Solicitor of the Treasury upon any claim set up by Messrs. Stockton & Stokes, other than such as had been suspended from their credit by me.

* * * *

No step ought to be taken by the committee or by Congress tending to enable them to receive *near forty thousand dollars more*, equally without an equivalent; or to bring reproach upon me, directly or indirectly, for refusing to pay it under my construction of the law.

If this be not the climax of impudence, we are a stranger to the meaning of words. Is this what you call democracy? A low, vulgar individual, to call Congress to an account for daring to oppose his will, by passing an act of justice, in the disposal of the public money, which Mr. Kendall forcibly retained in his own hands?

Mr. Grundy's reply does him much honor, and must have covered Mr. Kendall with shame and mortification. The following portion of Mr. Grundy's reply is sufficient for our purpose:

WASHINGTON, *January* 20, 1837.

SIR: Your letter of the 18th instant has been laid before the Judiciary Committee, and I am instructed by them to say that they have placed upon the act of the last session of Congress, for the relief of Wm. B. Stokes and others, a construction, of the correctness of which the committee entertain no doubt; and that had any doubt existed, resort would have been had to the Attorney General of the United States, who is the proper officer to be applied to, where the legal interpretation or construction of an act of Congress may be required.

As to the allegation in your letter that no equivalent in services has been rendered by the petitioners for the large sums awarded to them by the Solicitor, the committee have felt it to be their duty to be governed by the decision of the arbiter selected by Congress, unless fraud or some unfair practice in procuring the decision should be shown. It is not understood that any thing of this kind is suggested; and the fact that you have paid upwards of $120,000 under the award forbids the idea."

How neatly Mr. Grundy caught him.

The letter to Mr. Grundy was insolent and vulgar enough, but it is nothing to the out pouring upon the head of the Solicitor, who was acting under a special act of Congress. Instead of addressing him with—"you, sir," or "permit me to explain," or "pardon the liberty," or any of those easy phrases, which ever characterize the language of a gentleman, he arrogantly says in a letter to the Solicitor, dated September 29th, 1836—

"I have read the reasons given by you for thinking you have power, under the late act, to decide on any claims the contractors may set up, under contracts and alleged contracts with my predecessor, whether they have been presented to the Department or not; and have re-examined the law. Considering that the law, in terms, alludes to 'the claims,' meaning something definite and understood; that no claims had been heard of, except those which had been presented and suspended."

The letter is too long for insertion, and in plain words goes to deny not only the facts proved in the report, but in substance goes to question the authority of Congress; such as—"This from a Department which 'claims to understand its own business, was 'considered [illegible] by ME [illegible] tantamount to a 'direct assertion that the services had not 'been performed. What was my astonish-'ment to find on my table the next morning, 'your award of allowances for these servi-'ces, bearing even date with your note and 'my reply." [!!!!]

We challenge a parallel for effrontery like this, if we except the language of Cromwell at the dissolution of the Rump Parliament. It appears that Mr. Maxcy had sent him a note on the 23d, by Mr. Stockton, apprizing him of the extra claims, to which he (Mr. Kendall) had replied, and referring back to that reply, he uses the language just quoted, beginning the sentence with—"I informed you" so and so.

We shall be surprized at nothing after this. We should not at all be surprized if he and Col. Benton, whose right hand man he is, and two of three "Locofokys," were to bar the doors (for we see there are doors or gates made to all the outlets of the Capitol—quite a novel as well a sudden precaution) of the hall against Congress, and set up for themselves.

Augment his forces forsooth!!! The gentleman wants more force, does he? We pity him.

MISSIONARIES.

"*Intolerance.*—The Sandwich Islanders have been long since converted to christianity, by the Missionaries. It is a subject deeply to be lamented that intolerance prevails there as rigidly as in Spain. When, more than a year since, one of our frigates visited the principal islands, they found several Catholics, working in the streets, in irons, on account of their religious creed. Lately, at Honolulu, an English ship was compelled to carry back a Catholic passenger. The British Consul, when his attempt to prevent it proved unavailing, burnt the flag of his nation in the streets. The native princes are ruled by one or two of the Missionaries."

The paragraph above quoted was enclosed to us in a blank cover a few days since.

This confirms what we have always said of these pious hypocrites. But this cruelty is not all. Those brutes, in human shape, force the helpless females in those islands to encounter drudgery and hardships that would kill an ox. As for the Catholics, they can avoid those brutalities by keeping out of the country. Not so with those helpless, unresisting native women, whom those demons compel to carry heavy burdens of stone (to build walls and fine houses) in their arms, with their infants tied on their backs! These barbarities are too revolting to think of, much less to tolerate; and yet, notwithstanding, information of those barbarities are on record in our government papers, no friendly voice is raised in behalf of those sufferers.

Instead of this, the missionaries in the United States are lauding the progress of [illegible]-christianity-[illegible] in the islands. We hope that some humane power of Europe or of this country may interfere, and put a stop to these cruelties.

CANADA WAR.

It appears our Government has sent Brt. Maj. Gen. SCOTT to the frontier to put matters to rights. So every thing may be looked upon as settled in that quarter.

FLORIDA WAR.

Our veteran army, we understand, has had an engagement with the Indians, and the enemy were NOT THEIRS. But next engagement it is thought not an Indian will be "left to tell the tale."

Savannah, Jan. 6, 1838—2 o'clock.

FROM FLORIDA.—From Captain Mills, of the steamer Camden, from Garey's Ferry, arrived this morning, we learn that on the 28th ult. between Peas Creek and the Big Cypress swamp, a small party of Indians was seen and pursued, and when the pursuing party reached the hammock, the Indians were discovered in great force, and a severe contest immediately ensued, in which twenty-eight of our gallant troops were killed, and one hundred and eleven wounded. Among the killed are Colonel Thompson, Captain Van Swearingen, Lieut. Brook, and Lieutenant Center, all of the Army, and Colonel Gentry, Captain Andrews, and Lieutenant Walker, volunteers, wounded. Colonel Gentry has since died. —*Int.*

Cool weather. Man caught stealing his neighbor's wood: certain specific for the removal of the *piles*.

JAMES T. ADAMS,
LOCK AND GUNSMITH,
AND
BELL-HANGER,
Sixth street, between C and Louisiana Avenue,
Washington,

Respectfully informs the public, that he will execute, in a workman-like manner, all business in the above line, and in a way that will give satisfaction to his employers, with punctuality and despatch.
Nov. 24, 1836.

THE CURRENCY.

"The government must, as a permanent necessity, deal in that currency in which *the people* deal. It must receive what the people receive, and pay what they pay." This is the language of a Van Buren Representative on the floor of Congress; and in this at least, he shows that he is for his country, not for his party; that his sympathies are with the *tax payers*, not with the tax-gatherers His doctrine is the true one. The people can get no gold and silver for the services they perform to one another; why, then should their industry be taxed in order that their servants may jingle specie? Are there not sufficient inducements already to office-holders to be corrupt? Must an additional temptation be placed before them? Must all the specie in the land be placed with them in order that they may deal in per cents, discounts, note-shaving, &c. &c.? No. Let not the servant be above his master, but let them be content with the same kind of fare.—N. O Picayune.

"Let not the servant be above his master." This is taking strong ground, and the remark was never better applied than in the present case.

Out of this position a very simple question arises, viz. which is the master? and which the servant?—the people or the government? This may be answered by another question. Did the people make the General Government, or did the General Government make the People? If the people made or formed the government, they are the *master*, and the government is their servant. If, *vice versa*, the government formed the people, then it is the master and the people are *its servant*. The latter is impossible. The Government did not make the people. But it is self-evident that the people made the government—they formed the Constitution, which is the same thing.

We will now take another ground. If the people formed the government, did they form it for their *own* benefit, or for the benefit of the *government*? This is coming direct to the point. That they—the people—formed the government, there is no question, from the very words of the instrument which gave it being, which commences in these words—"WE, THE PEOPLE," &c. Then we ask for what purpose did they form this government? To suppose they formed it for its own benefit, bears absurdity upon the face of it, because it is a mere parchment in which the people are bound to each other. What, then, was the object? They had an object—for all human acts are preceded by design and have an object—what was this object? What it professes to be, certainly, "for the mutual benefit" of the people! Then we ask, by what authority does the present government derive the right to take possession of the people's money, and place it where they please—which has been done at great loss? There is no such privilege granted in the Constitution. This act, we were told, was for the benefit of the people—to save them from certain evils, and secure a specie currency. Instead of averting evil and securing a sound currency, the country is afflicted with every species of want, war, and distress; the government bankrupt, the money gone, and the currency destroyed.

The government now proposes another project—that is (as they say) to take the public money into its own hands in the first place, and then place it with certain men, styled officers of sub-treasuries, thereby separating the money from the banks; in other words, the people. And in these sub-treasuries, the President of the United States—the chief of the government—proposes to place the money for safe-keeping, for the sole use of the government, as we understand the matter. Meantime, he is kind enough to say to the people, "you may have your own banks, and as many as you choose to carry on commerce, &c. &c., and take care of yourselves, and the government will take care of itself for the future, and for this purpose I have thought it best to keep the government money and you separated—that is—completely divorced."

All this may be very kind in Mr. Van Buren, or Mr. any one else; but the people object to it—they have their suspicions of this plan, because it would be rendering the government independent or them, for whose especial benefit it was formed. And by relinquishing their entire control over the public money, and placing it into the hands of the government, they relinquish their power over it—for money is power. Then the government would soon show you who is master and who is the servant. Give it control over the public money—say 50 to 100 million of dollars—it could manufacture men as easy as men form governments NO—NO. Never give up the ship; never give up your money.

Without money the government is powerless—not a man could Uncle Sam command. Look at them! Does a single man move without the rhino! Only look how they swarm around a few dollars, or even a few cents! Look at the Capitol—you need go no farther.

The people are told this manner of keeping the public money is for the good of the country. Not so fast. The Government—that is Gen. Jackson—told the people so once before, and for the good of the country he took the money into his own hands; and what has been the result? Let facts speak.

But we are told, those sub-treasuries are to be well guarded, by men under heavy responsibilities. We believe this. But for whose benefit would they be guarded? and against whom would they be guarded? That is the question! Is any one so silly as to believe, for a moment, that the officers of those sub-treasuries would be other than mere tools of the Government? Therefore, trust them not—never relinquish your rights to mortal. This is what Messieurs of the *Democratic Review* may call the "instability of our government." Be it so. The people are the best judges of their own business. If they choose to have banks, or no banks, let them take their own way—they will grow wise by experience—no one has a right to interfere.

We, for ourself, are opposed to banks; but we are much more strongly opposed to making the government independent of the people.

In illustration of our view of this subject, we copy the subjoined remarks from a speech recently delivered by Mr. UNDERWOOD, from Kentucky, in the House of Representatives:

'Sir, the stupendous powers claimed and exercised by the late President, whether right or wrong, we need not stop to inquire, enabled him to dictate public sentiment. He ruled the nation contrary to its better judgment. By the aid of power and patronage he pulled down and set up whom he would. And as it has been in all ages of the world, so it was with us, there were thousands ready and willing to do the bidding of the President for the sake of favors which he dispensed, without much respect to the principle involved in their conduct. The essence of a republic consists in obeying public sentiment, legitimately ascertained and expressed. The law of popular governments ought always to emanate from the general voice of the community. Whenever a man shall rise among a people whose power to reward and to punish gives him control over public sentiment, and enables him to make the general voice speak what language it pleases, there is a despot among the people, and it matters little whether he be styled Governor, President, King, or Emperor. If he rules so as to advance the prosperity of the People, they are indebted to his benevolence and wisdom, and not to their own well-established, well-understood principles of popular Government. In a Government organised as ours, the representatives of the People convened in their public assemblies, are the legitimate expositors of public sentiment. They are authorized to speak the general voice. On many occasions they did speak it, but, unfortunately for us it was often disregarded during the late Administration. And there are reasons to apprehend, nay, sir, I believe it is beyond question that the probability of a veto often entered into the consideration of members of Congress, and had its full influence in controlling their deliberations, and in suppressing the utterance of the public will. The President of the United States, instead of learning what public sentiment is, from the representatives of the People, elected and congregated to express public sentiment, has, by power and patronage, learnt to master public sentiment, and, through the instrumentality of party, gives any direction he pleases to it. We have thus, in practice, reversed the first principles of our constitutional theory; and in this error, we may find the course of many of the evils which afflict us. The only remedy is to weaken the executive arm, and to take from the President those powers which may be readily abused, and place them in other hands, where they can be subjected to new and more efficient checks. This may be done without impairing the vigor and efficiency of the Government.'

HON. RICHARD FLETCHER.

It is well for this gentleman's head and shoulders that the power party did not succeed in the sub-treasury monarchy, or wo be to him if he had dared to tell tales out of committee. Very few people have a doubt but in substance the Committee of Ways and Means make no report at variance with the will of the executive, had such a man as Mr. Fletcher never existed; and that the committee is a machine of the Government. Whether this will of the executive is thrown into form on paper, or received through oral communication makes no difference, whatever—the result is the same.

Mr. Rogers to the President.

BUFFALO, DEC. 30, 1837.

To his Excellency M. VAN BUREN;

President of the United States:

SIR: Enclosed are copies of affidavits which I have prepared in great haste, and which contain all that is material in relation to the gross and extraordinary transaction to which they relate. Our whole frontier is in commotion, and I fear it would be difficult to restrain our citizens from revenging, by a resort to arms, the flagrant invasion of our territory. Every thing that can be done will be by the public authorities to prevent so injudicious a movement. The respective sheriffs of Erie and Niagara have taken the responsibility of calling out the militia, to guard the frontier, and prevent any further depredations.

I am, sir, with great consideration, your obedient servant, H. W. ROGERS.

District Attorney for Erie co., and acting for the U. S.

STATE OF NEW YORK, *Niagara county, ss.*

Gilman Appleby, of the city of Buffalo, being sworn, says that he left the port of Buffalo on the morning of the 29th inst., in the steamboat Caroline, owned by William Wells, of Buffalo, and bound for Schlosser, upon the east side of the Niagara river, within the United States. That this deponent commanded the said Caroline, and that she was cleared from Buffalo with a view to run between said Buffalo and Schlosser, carry passengers, freight, &c. That this deponent caused the said Caroline to be landed at Black Rock, on her way down; and that, while at Black Rock, this deponent caused the American flag to be run up; and that, soon after leaving Black Rock harbor, a volley of musketry was discharged at the Caroline from the Canada shore, but without injury. That the said Caroline continued her course down the Niagara river unmolested, and, landed outside of certain scows or boats attached to Navy Island, where a number, of passengers disembarked, and, as this deponent supposes, certain articles of freight were landed. That from this point the Caroline ran to Schlosser, arriving there at 3 o'clock in the afternoon; that, between this time and dark, the Caroline made two trips to Navy Island, landing as before.—That, at about six o'clock in the evening, this deponent caused the said Caroline to be landed at Schlosser, and made fast with chains to the dock at that place. That the crew and officers of the Caroline numbered ten, and that in the course of the evening, twenty-three individuals, all of whom were citizens of the United States, came on board of the Caroline, and requested this deponent and other officers of the boat to permit them to remain on board during the night, as they were unable to get lodgings at the tavern near by; these requests were acceded to, and the persons thus coming on board retired to rest, as did also all the crew and officers of the Caroline, except such as were stationed to watch during the night. That about midnight, this deponent was informed by one of the watch that several boats filled with men were making towards the Caroline from the River, and this deponent immediately gave the alarm, and before he was able to reach the deck the Caroline was boarded by some 70 or 80 men, all of whom were armed. That they immediately commenced a warfare with muskets, swords, cutlasses, upon the defenceless crew and passengers of the Caroline, under a fierce cry of G—d damn them, give them no quarters; kill every man; fire! fire! That the Caroline was abandoned without resistance, and the only effort made by either the crew or passegers seemed to be to escape slaughter. That this deponent narrowly escaped; having received several wounds, none of which, however of a serious character. That immediately after the Caroline fell into the hands of the armed force who boarded her, she was set on fire, cut loose from the dock, was towed into the current of the river, there abandoned, and soon after descended the Niagara Falls; that this deponent has made vigilant search after the individuals, thirty three in number, who are known to have been on the Caroline at the time she was boarded, and twenty-one only are to be found, one of whom, to wit, Amos Durfee, of Buffalo, was found dead upon the dock, having received a shot from a musket, the ball of which penetrated the back part of the head, and came out at the forehead. James H. King and Captain C. F. Harding were seriously, though not mortally wounded. Several others received slight wounds. The twelve individuals who are missing, this deponent has no doubt, were either murdered upon the steamboat or found a watery grave in the cataract of the falls. And this deponent further says, that immediately after the Caroline was got into the current of the stream and abandoned, as before stated, beacon lights were discovered upon the Canada shore near Chippewa; and after sufficient time had elapsed to enable the boats to reach that shore, this deponent distinctly heard loud and vociferous cheering at that point. That this deponent has no doubt that the individuals who boarded the Caroline were a part of the British forces now stationed at Chippewa. GILMAN APPLEBY.

Subscribed and sworn, December 30, 1837, before me, S. B. Piper, Commissioner of Deeds, &c. for Niagara county.

"*Progress of Liberality abroad.*—A Jew, Moses Montifore, sheriff of London, received at the hands of the Queen a knighthood. We believe this is the first title given to a Jew in that country. In Great Britain, the neck of religious distinctions is broken; in France they are equally liberal as in this country; yet we have seen an English sermon from an eminent Episcopal divine, who asks the question, 'Shall we favor those whom God has cursed?' and this evangelical spirit, till a late period, caused the suppression of their rights."

VARIETY.

ITEMS.—A gentleman stepped on a piece of watermelon, front of the State House—got capsized on the *Rine*—melon-choly accident.

—:—:—

A dead horse found basking in the sun, on the bank of the river, below the city—beautiful illustration of animal magnetism.

—:—:—

Poor drunken loafer picked up in the street—no *sense* in his head, no cents in his pocket, powerful *scent* in his breath—sent to the watch house.

—:—:—

Lady caught in the shower Monday night—stranger politely offered the shelter of his umbarella—accepted—got home and found him black in the face—wrong color for a *rain-beau*.

—:—:—

Fellow arrested for passing counterfeit money, attempted to swallow two or three bills—gagged and threw them up—specious issue proved.

From the Saturday Courier.

VIRTUE.

BY DR. JOHN LOELAND.

Sweet bud of the morning,
Meek lily of truth,
Thou still art adorning
The bosom of youth.

Fair handmaid to beauty,
The sister of love—
The mother of duty
Sent down from above.

In thee all the graces
Resplendently bloom,
And Religion erases
The sight of the tomb.

On thy cheek bloom the roses
Perennial and gay—
In thy breast faith reposes
That fades not away.

The angels adore thee
In heavenly scenes,
And mortals implore thee
When grief intervenes.

Thy fame is eternal—
On earth in the skies—
Thy flight is supernal
Where peace never dies.

O may I embrace thee
Ere life shall expire,
And never disgrace thee
Whom angels admire.

MARBLE YARD.

J. P. PEPPER, *Pennsylvania Avenue, near the National Hotel,*

Continues to manufacture Marble Mantles, Monuments,

TOMBS, HEADSTONES, &c.

Marble work in general furnished to order: Also keeps constantly on hand, a full supply of

SOAP STONE,

Suitable for coal grates, backs, jams, hearths, &c.

FIRE BRICK.

Fire brick, and fire slabs, an entire new pattern with level tops, and fire cement an excellent article in setting grates. December 6.

NOTICE.

The subscribers have taken the house on the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue, formerly kept by Pettibone and Sheidell, and known by the name of the Washington Coffee House, and have fitted it up in first rate style for the accommodation of boarders, either transient or permanent, which we intend to keep on the most reasonable terms; and from our long experience with business of a public house, we flatter ourselves to be able to give general satisfaction, and in doing such we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

The public's ob't serv'ts,

J. HANDS & L. BROWN.

N.B.—Oysters and other refreshments that are in season, to be had at any hour in the day, and will be served up in the best possible manner.

Sept. 9 1837.—tf.

MICHAEL McDERMOT,

Coach and Harness Manufacturer,

Corner of 4 1-2 and C Streets.

Tenders his respects to his customers in Washington city, and to the public generally, and informs them that he still carries on the Coach and Harness making business, in all its variety, at the above stand, where he will be ready at all times to execute orders confided to him, in the neatest manner and at the shortest notice. All work warranted—repairing done as usual at short notice.

Silver and Brass Plating.

He has also employed a first rate Plater, and will do all kinds of plating. Dec. 6.

NOTICE.—The subscriber having taken an addition to his old establishment on 4 1-2 street, the large and commodious coach manufactory, on Missouri Avenue, formerly kept by Isaac Bartlett, between 4 1-2 and 6th streets and nearly opposite Gadsby's hotel, is now ready to execute all orders in the coach making line in the best and neatest manner. He also has on hand a large assortment of excellent Coaches, Baroueches, Buggies, and vehicles of every description, &c. &c.

dec21. MICHAEL McDERMOT.

BORLAND & DEDHAM,

STOVE, GRATE, SHEET-IRON & TIN PLATE

MANUFACTURERS,

AND

DEALERS IN HARDWARE,

NO. 5, FROM NINTH STREET,

MARKET SPACE,

WASHINGTON CITY.

THE NEW FEATURE.

THE PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY COURIER is the largest and cheapest FAMILY NEWSPAPER ever issued in the United States—and the unparalleled patronage which has been awarded it is the best evidence of its approval. Its increase, during the last two years, has been more than DOUBLE THAT OF ANY OTHER PAPER, embracing at present a list of OVER,

28,000 *SUBSCRIBERS!*

This popular journal contains articles upon every topic usually introduced in a public paper: embracing LITERATURE, SCIENCE and THE ARTS, EDUCATION, MEDICINE, AGRICULTURE, INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS, NARRATIVES, TALES, SKETCHES, BIOGRAPHIES, POEMS, SONGS, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC NEWS of the LATEST DATES, and full accounts of the sales, markets, and money matters generally.

The new feature which we introduced of presenting the best books of the current literature of the day, has been eminently successful.

We shall draw from the whole range of the current literature, our arrangements supplying us the earliest moment they can be received in the country, with all the best periodicals of Europe, the choicest gems of which will always be given to the readers of the Courier the first moment they can be disseminated on this side the Atlantic.

ENGLISH ANNUALS.

We have made arrangements to receive early copies of all the English Annuals, and shall immediately spread before our readers all the best articles, which are not dependent upon the accompanying engraving for illustration, or of an exclusively *local* character. In this way, we shall have the gratification of furnishing our readers, in a few months to come, with matter, which, if purchased in the form in which it appears, WOULD ALONE COST BETWEEN FIFTY and SIXTY DOLLARS.

AMERICAN ANNUALS.

We have already given several articles from these splendid books, and shall continue to furnish some of the choicest gems from their pages.

The correspondents of the Courier embrace many of the best writers of the country. We have had the pleasure of presenting stories, sketches or poems from the pens of

Miss SEDGWICK, JOHN NEAL, Mrs. SIGOURNEY, WILLIS, GAYLORD CLARK, Mrs. C. L. HENTZ, Miss LESLIE, Miss SEYMOUR, Dr. M'HENRY, Professor INGRAHAM, J. J. PEALE, O. W. HOLMES, GREENVILLE MELLON, and WM. E. BURTON, C. W. EVERETT, and numerous others, whose pens will continue to add interest to our columns.

Capt. Marryatt's Sea Stories.

A sea story, by Captain Marryatt, is now in course of publication, in the Courier, in addition to the great variety of other entertaining matter, embracing a vast and unsurpassed variety; each week enough to FILL A COMMON BOOK OF TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY PAGES, and equal to FIFTY-TWO VOLUMES a year; and which is estimated to be read, weekly, by at least three hundred thousand people, scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the seaboard to the lakes.

This approved FAMILY NEWSPAPER is strictly neutral in religious and political matters, and the uncompromising opponent of quackery of every kind.

PREMIUMS.

INDUCEMENT TO CLUBBING.

☞As an additional inducement for the great aid we have received in extending the list to an extent already unparalleled—we offer

AS A PREMIUM to any person who will send the names of ten subscribers, and Twenty Dollars in cash, to the publishers of the SATURDAY COURIER,—

THE WORKS OF CAPT. MARRYATT.

Peter Simple,	King's Own,
Jacob Faithful,	Newton Forster,
Pirate,	Pacha of Many Tales,
Three Cutters,	Japhet in search of his father.
Frank Mildmay,	

THE WORKS OF BULWER.

Pelham,	Last Days of Pompeii,
The Disowned,	Rienzi,
Devereux,	Falkland,
Paul Clifford,	Pilgrims of the Rhine,
Eugine Aram,	

EMBRACING

18 POPULAR NOVELS.

Or, any person (or gentlemen who may club together) who will send us five subscribers and ten dollars, free of postage shall be entitled either to all the above works of Capt. Marryatt, or those of Bulwer or any of the following:—

The CHRISTIAN KEEPSAKE, 1838, edited by Rev. Mr. Clark.

The TOKEN, for 1838, edited by Mr. Goodrich.

The LITERARY SOUVENIR, for 1839, edited by Wm. E. Burton.

The PICKWICK PAPERS, COMPLETE, with illustrations by the celebrated Cruikshank.

LOCKHART'S LIFE OF SIR WALTER SCOTT, in parts.

48 SCOTT'S NOVELS.

For Thirty Subscribers.

Any individual, who will forward us sixty dollars shall immediately receive the ENTIRE WORKS OF SIR WALTER SCOTT, embracing HIS LIFE, by LOCKHART, in 24 of the Novels for 15 subscribers, with the cash in advance.

☞This gives great inducements to CLUBS, who wish these valuable works. Remittances to embrace full advantages, should be made in $5 $10 or larger notes.

Our terms for a year's subscription, payable in advance, are - - - - $2

Trade copies also payable in advance, - 2

A Club of 10 will be furnished with the paper for one year, payable in advance, for - 15

REPUBLIC OF TEXAS.—The undersigned, having been some time resident citizens of this most delightful and fertile country, and having thoroughly and effectually explored the most desirable portions of it—being well acquainted with the colonization laws, the origin of titles, &c. and having also informed themselves of the most eligable situations and locations—are now ready and prepared for the purchase and sale of real estate, the location of land scrip, bounty land, or any other land operations, on shares or commission. They have also made arrangements to obtain maps of all the located and unlocated lands which have been surveyed, and to take accurate notes of the quality of the soil, &c. &c., of that which has not been located, together with a correct abstract of all titles; so that they will be enabled to make the most advantageous and safe entries so soon as the land office shall be open.

Companies wishing to invest large capital can be furnished with a map of the country, (which will distinguish what lands are located and what not,) together with the history of the titles with an accurate description of the soil and local advantages.

Persons furnished with such information, would be able to select the most desirable portion of the country without trouble, and avoid that uncertainty of title which is the constant terror of the settler. One or the other of the subscribers or the agent, will be always found at Houston, Victoria or Matagorda, at each of which places there will be a land office. The two last mentioned embracing the finest portion of Texas.

Communications addressed to either or both of the subscribers at Houston, Texas, care of William Bryant, Esq New Orleans, postage paid, will be duly forwarded by him.

GEORGE REBER,
OSCAR FARISH.

Oscar Farish takes leave to refer Thomas Ritchie, esq General William Lambert, Thomas Green, esq Richmond Virginia; Peter W. Grayson, Attorney General of Texas; General Moses Green, Culpepper county Virginia; William F. Ritchie, esq John F. Scott, esq Dr. Morris Emanuel, Vicksburg, Miss.

George Reber refers to Hon. Thomas Ewing, General William H. Harrison, Henry Stanberry, esq, General Samuel F. McCracken, Colonel Jno. Noble, Ohio; Rev. Henry Matthews Texas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Twice a week.

Passage to Norfolk, Petersburg, and Richmond.

On Monday, the 28th inst., the Steamboats hence to Norfolk will commence to run only twice a week, leaving the lower end of Spear's wharf every Monday and Thursday at 2 P. M. Returning, will leave Norfolk every Sunday and Thursday afternoon.

On and after the 5th January next, they will run once a week, leaving Baltimore every Thursday, at 2 o'clock, and Norfolk every Sunday afternoon.

Should the navigation of the Patapsco be closed by ice at any time during the winter, they will run to and from Annapolis, leaving there at 3 o'clock, P. M. on Thursdays, or as soon as the stages arrive from Baltimore.

The James river boat will run in connection, to and from there as usual.

All baggage at the risk of the owners.

Passage and fare on and after the 28th instant $8.

JAMES FERGUSON, Agent.

Baltimore, 18th Nov. 1836.

W. W. KEYWORTH,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

Opposite the National Hotel, Penn. Avenue.

Respectfully informs the public that he has lately received a considerable addition to his stock of Clocks, Watches, Jewelry &c.—to which he solicits the public attention.

☞Clocks and watches effectually repaired, and warranted to keep good time. All kinds of Jewelery repaired at the shortest notice. The highest price paid for old gold and silver.

Jan 20th, 1837.

CARPET WEAVING.

THE public are hereby respectfully informed that the subscriber continues to carry on the business of Carpet Weaving, on F. street, next door east of the Catholic church, where she will be thankful for all favours; she pledges herself to do the work as well, and on as reasonable terms as it can be done in the District. All orders will be promptly attended to, by

BARBARA BROWN.

July 29, 1837.—tf.

ALEXANDRIA AND NEW ORLEANS PACKETS.

Brig Tribune, Samuel C. Bouch, master, will sail as above, on the 15th Nov. instant, Brig Isaac Franklin, Mr. Smith, master, on the 1st of December.

Brig Uncas, Mr. Bouch master, on the 15th Dec.

They will continue to leave this port on the 1st and 15th of each month, throughout the shipping season. They are all vessels of the first class, commanded by experienced and accommodating officers, will at all times go up the Mississippi by steam, and every exertion used to promote the interest of Shippers and comfort of Passengers.

Shippers may prevent a disappointment, by having their Bills of Lading ready the day previous to sailing, as they will go promptly at the time.

Servants that are intended to be shipped, will at any time be received for safe keeping, at 25 cents per day.

nov. 6th. JOHN ARMFIELD.

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE, D. C.

THE classical exercises of this College will be resumed, as usual, on the 15th of this month. The terms are as follows:

The annual pension for board and lodging, tuition, washing and mending linen and stockings, for use of books, (philosophical and mathematical excepted,) pens, ink, and writing paper, slates and pencils, medical aid and medicine, is $200. Half boarders are received at $90 per annum. All charges must be paid half yearly in advance.

N. B.—An eminent sculptor will give instructions in his art as soon as a class shall be formed.

sep5.—10t THOMAS F. MULLEDY, Pres't.

BELL HANGING,
WHITE AND BLACK SMITHING,

In all their various branches.

WASHINGTON LEWIS, respectfully informs the citizens of Washington and its vicinity, that he has taken the well known stand of Josiah Bosworth, on 13th, between E and F streets, and near the National theatre, where he will be happy to receive orders in his line of business. He assures the public that no pains will be spared to execute his work in the very best style, and in the most expeditious manner. Nov. 21.

Cabinet, Chair, and Sofa Manufactory

AND

UPHOLSTERY.

G. W. DONN & CO.,

Respectfully inform their friends, and the Public in general, that they carry on the above named business in its various branches, and will make to order any article in their line; also, repair furniture of all descriptions in the best manner.

Their stock on hand in their Warerooms, on Pennsylvania Avenue, equidistant from the Railroad depot and Capitol gate, will consist of

Spring and cushion-seat Sofas, Sofa Bedsteads
Sideboards, Bureaus, (column, dressing and common)
Centre, side, column, pier, dressing, sofa, loo dining and breakfast Tables
Wardrobes, Bedsteads
Mahogony Rocker, parlor and other Chairs
Hair, moss and shuck Mattresses, &c.

All of which are of the best workmanship, and will be sold as reasonable as at any other establishment in Washington.

Persons wishing to exchange their old furniture, for new will give us a call.

Funerals attended to.

For sale, an excellent Piano Forte, in good order in use only a few months. Price $225.

dec 5.

TAKE NOTICE.

MONEY SECRETED!

Mark the description!!!

ON the bill of the denomination of $20, U. S.; letter D. No. 1689, payable to A. G. Rose, or order, branch at Charleston; dated 24 day of November 1834; Jos. Johnson, President. Another of the denomination of 5 dolls. on the Lumberman's Bank of Pennsylvania, at Warren; letter A. No. 9186, dated April 20th, 1835; payable to Jn. M. Hughes, or order; Robert Falconer, President.

The above described bank bills were enclosed by the undersigned, Post Master at Quercus Grove, Switzerland county, Ia., on the 26th of Jan. last, and directed to a gentlemn at Printer's Retreat Post Office, in the aforesaid county, of which Gen. William C. Keen was Postmaster, since which time neither the said bills or letter containing them have been heard of. The said Keen has been arrested, (on complaint of the said Green,) on a charge of having secreted the said letter and money; and after an examination before a Magistrate in Vevay, was recognized to appear before the Circuit Court of the aforesaid county, at the April term, to answer said charge.

The said Green, having for some time suspected said Keen of having purloined his letters and money, enclosed the above described bills, in presence of witnesses, for the purpose of detecting said Keen. As the money may have been put into circulation by said Keen, all persons within whose reach bills of the above denomination may come, are requested to take particular notice, and examine them by the above description. Any information respecting the said bills communicated to the undersigned, Post Master, Quercus Grove, Switzerland County, Indiana, will be greatfully received, and a liberal, reward paid for the same.

MARTIN R. GREEN.

Quercus Grove, Ia., February 24, 1837.

HOLT'S HOTEL.

THE above establishment having been in successful operation for eighteen months, is now in complete operation for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen visiting the city, either on business or for pleasure. In consideration of the present state of the money market, the Proprietor has reduced his prices of board to the following rates, viz:

Gentlemen occupying double bedded or company rooms, per day each,	$1 00
Those occupying single rooms, per day each,	1 25
Ladies and gentlemen, dining at the Ladies' table, per day, each	1 25
Meals served in private rooms, per day, each extra,	50
Private parlour, extra each,	1 00

The proprietor returns his sincere acknowledgments for the very extensive patronage he has received at this establishment, and pledges himself that nothing on his part, or that of his household, shall be wanting to merit a continuation of past favors, and render comfortable those who may in future favor him with a call.

HOURS FOR MEALS.

Breakfast from	7 to 9	Tea from	7 to 9
Dinner, do.	12 to 4	Supper, do.	9 to 12

Doors never closed.

STEPH. HOLT.

EUTAW HOUSE,

Corner of Baltimore and Eutaw Streets, Baltimore, Maryland.

The Proprietor has the honor to announce to the public, that, after more than three years of unremitted labor, this expensive and splendid structure, designed for a Hotel, is now finished, amply furnished in every respect, and open for the reception of guests. This edifice stands on an elevation of sixty feet above and at a good, convenient distance from, tide water. It has on all sides a public avenue, affording abundant light to each part, allowing a free circulation of every healthful breeze, and making its apartments cool and airy in the summer, whilst its substantial walls and modern grates and fire places ensure a warm and equitable temperature in winter. For capaciousness, convenience of arrangement, and completeness of every appendage requisite for a hotel of the first class, the Eutaw House is not excelled by any establishment in our country.

The undersigned, having been engaged fifteen years in keeping a public house, flatters himself that he need only promise to all who may patronize his new establishment, that his best efforts shall be exerted to please them, and at charges which he hopes will meet their approbation.

dec. 5— ASAHEL HUSSEY.